ESSY-VORS DATE TRANSPER MONDAY, JUNE 75, 1982

EUROPE.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,867.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE WAR CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Bolstein Evacuated by the Austrians and Occapied by the Prussians.

Important Proceedings of the Federal Diet.

A Metion for the Mobilization of the Federal Army.

Withdrawal of the Austrian Embassador frem Berlin.

The Pre esian and the Austrian Projects of Federal Reform.

Imprortant Letter from Louis Napoleon

Mr . Gladstone on the Impending War.

Om steamship New-York, from Southampton on the L Mac June, arrived here yesterday. The Tripoli arrived at Queenstown on the morning of

The City of Dublin arrived at Liverpool at moon on

The Elwood Cooper and the Ocean, both from New Chicans, arrived at Liverpool June 10.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

Decapation of all Molstein by the Prussians.

Count Meusdorff has sent a note to Count Kurolyi, protesting against the entry of the Prominus into Holstein, declaring this step to be a violation of the Gastein Conon, which treaty existed in right until a definitive "It denies also that Austria has violated existing treation is not contrary to the Treaty of Gastein, since that treaty contains nothing respecting a definite settlement of the question. Austria throws the responsibility for the consequences upon Prussin, and reserves to herself her liberty

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCISOR

A Vicena disparch of June 2 says the Government has received information to-day that the Prussians have occupied Bramstedt, Horst, and Itzekoe, and will occupy in the course of to-day Gluckstadt and Einshorn, near

General Mantenffel has arrived at Itzehoe. A disputch from Itzehoe, June 11, says: Gen. Von Montenffel is advancing. He reached Planeberg to-day, and will arrive before Altona to-morrow.

ALTONA, June 12 .- The Prussians catered this city and its vicinity at half-past 10 o'clock this warning. RVACUATION OF HOLSTEIN BY THE AUSTRIANS-

DEPARTMEN OF THE DUNK OF AUGUSTENBURG -THE INSTRUCTIONS OF GEN. GABLENZ, HAMBURG, June 11.—Business is totally at a standstill

on the Bourse to-day, in consequence of a rumor that Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Councilor, has been arrested at Itzehos, and that Herr Hoffmann, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, has fled from that town.

EVENING .- Hanover has given permission for the Aus Irian Kalik Brigade to pass through her territory, and to

ALTONA, June 12 .- Gen. Von Gablenz has to-day issued a preclamation, dated from this town, addressed to the

lateiners, which says:

Holsteiners, which says:

Forcilië measures have followed the occupation of Holstein, in violation of the Gastein Convention. The assembly of the Estates has been prevented by force of arms, and the Holstein Government Commissioner has been arrested. In his proclamation of the 10th inst. the Governor of Schloswig has declared that he will also assume the chief governing nower in Holstein. He has announced the dismissal of the Holstein Government, and has substituted another civil administration in its place. The Prassian troops are marching upon Altona. The forces at my command are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from the Gorman Power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperors or ders, I yield to superior numbers and leave the counter. When I underteach the government, you met me with confidence. Retain that confidence, and ancept my heartful thanks. Troublous days will come upon you, and for the present force will rule; yield oil with that good sense which you have so often shown, and remain faithful to the good cause. Four fate as in God's hands. Endure, trusting in a super issue.

All the Austrian troops have executed Holstein, and All the Austrian troops have executed Helstein, and

knee murched toward Harburg. The Dake of Augustenburg left protocolay creating, and Gen, von Gablenz early

Last night a crowd of the lower classes created a disturbance before the barracks, which had been occupied by the police. Some companies of Austrians who were evacnating the town had to be recalled to disperse the popu-

The citizens and police have undertaken to maintain tranquillity, which has now been completely restored. VIENNA, June 12-Evening -Gen. von Gablenz had

originally received orders to maintain his position in Altons, but under all circumstances to avoid firing the first shot. The General declared, in reply, that the Prussian troops being six times superior in number to his own, the order was impracticable, and that either the Austrian brigade must be secrificed or withdrawn. It was then that Gen. Gablenz was instructed to retire.

DISPERSION OF THE HOLSTEIN ESTATES-ARREST OF A HOLSTEIN COMMISSIONER. ITZEROE, June 11 .- The assembly of the Holstein Ex-

tutes was dispersed to-day by Gen. von Manteuffel. Herr Hoffman, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, was received here with great enthusiasm, and returned to Altona after the dissolution of the Estates.

Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Commissioner, was arrested last night, and conveyed to Rendsburg. Twenty-six members of the Holstein Estates have en

tered a protest against the arrest by the Prussians of Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Commissioner. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR THE

TWO DUCTORS - PROCLAMATION OF GER. MAN-TEUFFEL-THE ESTATES OF THE TWO DECREES

Gen. Von Gablenz, having by order of the Vicana Cabinet declined the summons of Gen. von Manteuffel to redstablish a common administration in the Duchies and to withdraw the one-sided convocation of the Holstein Estates, Gen. von Manteuffel has appointed Baron von Acheel-Pleasen as chief President of a new Government for the two Duchies. Baron von Scheel-Pleasen has issued is preclamation stating that Gen. von Mantauffel will proteed against any acts which the Prussian Government may segard as illegal either on the part of the former Government of Holstein or of the Estates about to meet. RENDEBURG, June 10-Evening -Gen. von Manteuffel

has issued a proclamation to the Holateiners to-day. He says that he recognizes the orderly conduct of the steiners upon the entry of the Pressian troops. He orders that all political societies are to be dissolved, and suspends the publication of all political newspapers unprovided with legal authorization until such authorization be granted. The General proceeds to announce that the latein Government, which bad been appointed by the Atetrian suthorities, is dissolved. Paron Scheel-Piessen surges the civil administration as Chief President of both | science is aniversally in union with our own. Even in President

Duchies, under the anthority of the highest military

The proclamation states, in conclusion, that it is the intention of the King of Prussia, in conformity with the renciple of the waity of both Duchies, to convoke the estates

of Schleswig rand Holstein in order to prepare this unity. The necessary preparations for the convocation have already been made.

KIFL, June 12.-Baron Von Scheel-Plessen, the new Gevernor of Schleswig-Holstein, has arrived here.

The German Confederation. OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA

In the Federal Diet on June 9 the Prussian representative repudiated the insinuation that it was the intention of Prussia to annex the Duchies by force, and affirmed that Austria by her declaration of the 1st of June had violated all the mutual engagements concluded between Austria and Pressia since the beginning of the war against Denmark. Prussia was willing to peaceably settle the question of the Duchies as well as that of Federal Reform by a German Parliament, but she contended that the Diet was incompetent to deal with those questions. Austria could not convoke the Holstein Estates except by wielat-

ing the Gastein Convention. The Austrian representative denied that Austria had violated the foregone treaties.

THE FEDERAL FORTRESSES The proposal of the military committee of the Diet that Mayence should be occupied by Bayarian and Rastadt by Baden troops, as well as that divisions of the Federal reserve should be stationed in both fortresses, was unant

RASTADT, June 10 .- The Prussian troops quitted the fortress to-day. From every quarter the departed garrison received many tokens of friendship and esteem. The Ausrians have already received orders to leave.

PRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, June 12 .- The Austrian and

Pressian garrisons have evacuated this town.

Munich, June 12.—Count Rechberg, Major-General in
the Bayarian army, has been appointed Governor of the Federal fortress of Monte.

AUSTRIAN PLAN OF PEDERAL REPORM. The Vienna Presse says:

"Negotiations have taken place between Austria and the Middle States in reference to the convocation of a German Parliament, trastria has declared herself ready to absorbe a proposal for a deligated accombly in favor of a Parliament elected by the direct potes of the German proper, and to accept, as a national literative, a Directory of three, the presidency to be extend by the direct potes.

APPEAL OF AUSTRIA TO THE DUT.

FRANKFORT-ON-TRE-MAIN, June 11, 1866,-At an exupon himself the administrative power in that Duchy. He Diet. The Emperor Eraneis Joseph had remained faithful ettlement of the question of the Duchies was arrived at. to the laws of the Confederation, which prohibited morn Prussia had undertaken acts of self-redress, which th Federal Diet was bound to prevent, by all means at its dis-

is own peace and the internal security of the

eral army was not communicated beforehand to the Prossian representative, as stipulated by the regulations of the Diet. The Prussian representative demanded that this freemstance should be recorded, and voted for referring the Austrian proposal to a special committee.

REPLY OF PRUSSIA. Governments of Northern Germany that if the mation brought forward in the Francis view og the Anterior Rep-1-wy be adopted on Thursday next, Prussa will considr the Germanes Confederation to be dissolved, and will then allow keeself to be guided only by considerations of

DARMSTADT, June 12 -- In vesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Dalwig, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Federal Diet would short y recognize the Duke of Augustenburg, and provisionally

HANOVER, June 12, Evening.-The Duke of Augustenourg arrived here this afternoon, and, after an hour's stay, left for Cassel.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF REFORM. The Prussian Government addressed a dispatch on the 16th inst. to the German Governments, embodying the winespal features of the Prussian proposals for a reform of he Federal Constitution. In addition to the points already known, this dispatch contains ten articles, of which the following are the most important propositions:

y a German Parliament.

In this reform project the article referring to the excluclass from the Confederation of the provinces belonging to the Netherlands only applies to the Ducby of Limburg. Luxembourg would continue to form part of the German

The disputch to the Government of Baden accompany ing the Pressian proposal for reform expresses regret that the discussions in the Diet on the proposal for a German Parliament do not promise to lead to any result, notwithtanding that the reform proposals had been referred to a ommittee of nine.

Prassia therefore addresses harself direct to the members of the Confederation.

Prussia.

AN ULTIMATUM PREPARED.

BERLIN. June 11,-The Prussian Government is preparing to send an ultimatum to Vienna, calling upon Austria to retract the declaration made on the 1st of June by her representative at the Federal Diet relative to the question of the Duchies.

EVENING.—The reply of Austria, dated June 9, to the Pressian circular dispatch of the 3d inst, has been received here to-day. The form of the Note and its contents are looked upon as nearly approaching to a declaration of

The withdrawal of the Prussian and Austrian Embassadors is expected at any moment.

MARTIAL LAW. It is believed that the Government has dispatched, or is about to dispatch, to the Governors of the different Prussian Provinces a circular ordering that during the war the

liberty of the press and the right of public meeting be subjected to certain restrictions. PRACE ADDEESERS.

The Minister of the Interior has been deputed by the

King to reply to the various addresses in favor of peace which have been forwarded to His Majesty. The Minister says that the King in his reply reluctantly ercoves in these addresses an absence of that devotion which characterized the Brealen address, and repeats the assurances with which His Majesty replied to it as a filting answer to all the addresses. The King, adds the Minister expects in view of growing dangers the unconditional de-

votion of his people.

REPLY OF AUSTRIA TO THE DISPATCH OF BISMARK. Count Mensdorff, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a declaration to Count Karolyi, dated the 9th, replying to the statements in the Pressian circular dispatch of the 4th inst. The Austrian Minister says: "Count Bismark has considered himself ail wed to attack "Count Bismark has considered himself answed to attack
the truth of the weeds we have spoken in the Federal Diet.
This attempt will not encode it, for the proofs of what we have
said are but too well remembered by all. They weigh heavily
against the Cabinet of Brilin, and not only in Austria, but
sho in non Prussian Germany, the voice of the public con-

there are many truthful independent minds to whose judgment we could appeal with ful confidence."

Count Menedorff goes on to mention the recent proceed-

ings of Prussia in Holstein, and enters a solemn protest against the statements with which it has been attempted to justify these proceedings. He declines on the part of the Austrian Government all and overy responsibility for the serious consequences of the Prussian decision by which the conflict is henceforth consigned to the domain of facts, and proceeds to prove that since its dispatch of the 20th of January, 1866, the Prussian Government has, both by word and deed, and without lawful ground, taken up a position in the Duchies which has rendered utterly precarious the condition of possession settled by the Gascin Convention.

Count Mensdorff continues:

"Austria respected, nevertheless, the setilement of the possession of the Duchiez. She did not give notice of withdrawal from the Gastein Convention, and would have allowed the Provisorium established by that Convention to remain undisturbed until the Diet should have given its decision. Prossis, by marching propps inte Holstein, completes de facts on her side the vii. 1410 of the Gastein Convention, and our protest is grounded upon the fact of Prinsia baving proceeded to acts of self-redress, and of her having violated, by the occupation of Holstein, not only her treaty relations with Austria, but also Article 11 of the German Federal Pact. See has, moreover, thereby brought about the state of things contemplated by Article 10 of the Final Act of Vicana."

In exactance, Court Meuseloff reserves to the Imperial Count Mensdorff continues:

In conclusion, Court Meusdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right of taking such steps and resolution Austria but to take steps for defending her honor and guarding her rights from being treated with contempt. BREAKING OFF OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

VIENNA, June 12 .- It is officially announced the Imperial Government has determined to break off diplomatic relations with Pruxsia in consequence of the violation of the Vienna treaty and the Gastein Convention, arising from the entry of the Prussians into Hoistein and their assumption of the entire administrative power in Orders have been already dispatched to Count Karolyi

to leave Berlin immediately.

Berlins, June 12 - Evening. - The Asstrian Embassador at this Court has received orders from his Government by telegraph to leave Bertin. He will take his departure at II to-morrow evening.

It is believed that after the departure of the Austrian Embassador, the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care of the Datch Minister in this

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Prince

Centrel of the Public Debt, and expressing satisfaction at the order which has been effected in the Public Debt De

With regard to that portion of the Committee's report in which great stress was laid upon the necessity for the operation of the constitutional representatives of the Empire in administering the finances of the country, the

The passport system has again been introduced along

The Politica-Economical Society has addressed a memoir

to the Emperor on the distress at present preveiling in It is expected that the taxes will not be collected in some parts of the Empire, and that other catcessions will

means of succor, and promises that the Hungarian Diet will constitutionally cooperate in any measures of relief.

THE PORCED LOAN IN VENETIA. FLORENCE, June 19.-Intelligence received here Venetia states that the Vienna Calonet had dismissed the istrances of the Central Congregation of Venice against the forced loan, and has ordered the immediate execution of the law.

THE AUSTRIAN REPLY TO THE INVITATION FOR A CON-

"Prince: You will find annexed a copy of the dispatch comunicated to me on May 29 by Count de Mosburg, and white transmits to the Imperial Government the laritation to tal part in the deliberations, proposed to be opened shortly Paris. A similar invitation has been addressed to us at the came time, and cluose in the same language, by the Courts of The three Courts of The three Courts of the Courts of these Courts of the Courts of these Courts of the Courts of the Courts of these Courts of the Courts o

duced into the German Federal compact, as far as they may raterest the European equilibrium.

We have pleasure in paying homage to the feeling which has dictated the step takes by the three Fowers. Austria, above ell, is too deeply impressed with the beassings of peace not to view with satisfaction the efforts made to avert the asianties at war from Europe. In spite of the difficulties connected with our position is the present conjuncture—in spite of the instruct objections which the idea of a Conference, summoned to discuss questions of a very delicate nature for the Imperial Government, raises in our mind, we do not refuse to join in those efforts. We wash in that way to give a fresh proof of the conclusiony and distaterested views which have never ceased to guide our policy.

The Emperor's Government only desires to receive before

proof of the concelletory and distributions of the same of the sam

us impossible to count upon a fortunate issue for the proposed deliberation.

"No Power animated by really pacific sentiments will head tate to take such an engagement as that which I have just indicate, and under such circumstances the Cabblets will be able to occupy themselves with the means of clearing away he difficulties of the moment with some chance of success.

"We believe that the French Government will not refuse to admit that our demand is well founded. It will recognize the sincere desire which we feel to secure for the Conference the only basis that can prevent fibrishing, displace missingerstandings, protect existing rights, and permit Europe to attach solid hopes of peace to the opening of the deliberations. As soon as the three Governments which have invited as shell be in a position to treasmit to us the assurance we ask for, the Emperor's Government will hasten to confirm, by sending a Plenipolentiery to Paris, the addession which it now gives, under the above-mentioned reserve, the proposition transammed to it.

under the above memory, be a clear understanding that the
"There must, however, be a clear understanding that the
position assumed by the Emperor's Government as respects
that of King Victor Emmaneri cannot be aftered or prejudged
that of King Victor Emmaneri cannot be aftered or prejudged
by the eventual consent of Austria to cause herself to be represented at a meeting which has to occury itself with the
Italian dispute. In diplomatic Conferences held before war
taking the admission should

resented at a meaning trained and in the conferences held before war taking dispute. In diplomatic Conferences held before war is broken off all citerior engagements the admission should be made that the public law of Europe and consequently for resties, should serve naturally for a starting point.

"We believe that this remark cannot give rise to any objections; it suffices to indicate the attitude which we shall have to assume, and we think we are giving to the Powere a piedge of the perfect housest of our intentions in showing a frankness which ought to be complete on both sides if any wish is left that a sincere effort at concitation should be attenuated.

wish is telt that a sincere effort at concitation should be attempted.

We must, lastly, express some surprise that the Pontifical Government should not be also invited to take part in deliberations concerning the frailing dispute. The situation of Italy cannot assuredly be examined without taking account of the interests of the Papeav. Independently of the questions of right, which we nevertheless are anxious to preserve intact, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is a fact recognized, in my opinion, by all Governments. His Holiness has therefore, an incontestable right to make his voice heard in a meeting which has to occupy itself with the affairs of Italy.

"You will kindly communicate the present dispatch to M. Droom de Lhors, and express to him the hope that he will receive our observations in the spirit of homorable frankness, which we have been actuated.

"We think the the respective positions ought to be clearly established on both sides, if the diplomatists have no desire to deline themselves and Europe with rain illusions, at the risk

established on both sides, if the diplomatists have no desire to define themselves and Europe with valor illusions, at the risk of aggravating danger instead of diminishing it.

We therefore believe that we are rendering a service to the general interest in thus setting clearly forth a demand and provoking explanations of a nature to throw more light on "Receive. Prince, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. Messioner,"

> The Miner German States. BAVARIA.

The popular agitation against Prussia is increasing.

Ultramontane party are desirous that Bavaria

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866. the negotiations which had been going on, and the part altogether favorable to Austria, is inclined to yield to the that England had taken in them.

ceneral feeling. Efforts are being made to cause the King to effect a speedy change of Munisters.

The present Ministry Maintains the policy of declaring against the Power that shall first begin war. The Government supports the plan that, in ease the Prussian proposal for the Reform of the Federal Diet

should miscarry, a German Parliament should be assembled, com which Prussia and Austria would be ex-

MUNICH, June H .- Gen. Adjutant von Tann left this city for Vienna last night upon an extraordinary mission toithe Austrian Court.

Brussels, June 11.—The Nord of to-day publishes the following telegram from Hamburg, dated yesterday:

following telegram from Hamburg, dated yesterday:

"The negotiations between Prassia and Hanover relative to
the observance of neutrality by the latter State in case of warbetween Austria and Prussia have not proved successful. In
consequence of the threats of the Prussian Government that
it would prevent Hanover from placing her military forces
upon a war fosting, the latter has decided to discontinue the
negotiations, and has therefore notified to the Berlin Cabinet
that, being desirous of conforming to the stipulations of the
Federal Pact, her subsequent resolutions will be dependent
upon the decision of the Federal Diet. Various circumstances
would appear to point out that hostilities will commence with
the occupation of Hanover by Prussia."

The truth of this information is greatly doubled.

The truth of this information is greatly doubled. SAXONY.

DRESDES, June 11 .- Both Chambers of the Saxon Diet adopted to day the following resolution:

"That the Government should make energetic efforts to-ward bringing about the convecation of a German Parhamont— not a delegated assembly—lected by direct voting throughout the whole of Germany; such convecation to take place as specify as possible, and not inter than next month." The Chambers will be closed on Thursday next.

WURTEMBURG. STUTTGARD, Jane 12.-A Royal decree has been published to-day calling in for serive service within two days all soldiers on furlough, that class of the Landwehr who had completed their military service, and all conscripts of the present year who have not yet been drilled. HESS CASSEL

CASSEL, June 12.—The Government of Hesse Cassel has ceived notice that the Austrian troops will pass through Resinn territory.

GENOA, June 11. - Caribaldi arrived here last night from Caprera, and will set out at 5 p.m to-day direct for Como. Coxo, June 12.—Garibaldi has arrived here from Camerlata, and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the people, the army and the volunteers. ITALIAN FINANCES.

FLORENCE, June 12 .- To-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, Signar Luabli questioned the Government respecting the dangerous effects of the ferred carrency and the ses in exacting a high premium in the exchange of specie

Signor Scialoja replied that the Government was actively hadcavoring to put an end to the commercial crisis. Reourse had been had to a forced currency only under the most

CALLING IN THE MARINES. Gen. Angioletti brought forward a bili for calling in the marines of the class of 1846.

LOUIS NAPOLEON DEFINES HIS POSITION. Pauts, June 12 .- In the Corps Legislatiff to-day, M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Dronyn de Limys, in which His Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to event an armed conflict, says:

ticement or long as the Encopean equilibrium rem rood. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neigh-bors, resulting from its respect for their independence and nationality. (Cheera.) We should have desired for the Ger o Confederation a position mere worthy of its importance; for Prussis, better geographical boundaries, for Austria, th attitenance of her great position in Europe after the cession

to Venetia to Italy is exchange for territorial compensation oference has inited. Will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government thinks not. Whateve may be the result of the war which may break out, no que tion affecting us will be resolved without the assent of Francisco France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neatrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength.

Corps Législatif will understand the inadvisability of a lebate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. (Shouts of

MM. Thiers, Faure, Alfred, and Leroux endeavored to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was de-clared to be closed by 202 against 34 votes, and the Chamher passed to the vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated. The letter of the Emperor Napoleon created a great sen-

Russin. MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The News Free Presse publishes intelligence from Cracow, stating that the management of the Warsaw-Cracow Railway have received orders to have everything in readiness for the conveyance of 100,000 Russian troops.

BEENE, June 12.- The Austrian Government has renested the Federal Conneil to take the most energetic measures for the defense of the passes on the Italian side of the Alps.

The Principalities.

Constantinopus, June 4 .- Omar Pasha has been an

pointed to the command of the corps destined to occupy

CONCENTRATION OF TURKISH TROOPS.

the Principalities; 7,000 troops of this force will be lent to the Porte by the Viceroy of Egypt. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7. - Omar Pasha leaves Constan tinople to-day in order to assume the command of the army on the Danube. ROUMAN GOVERNMENT.

BUCHAREST, June 12 .- The Government has addressed

a circular to the foreign Consuls, which states that it has several times declared and proved its determination to espect the ties attaching the Principalities to the Otto man Empire. It has also maintained perfect order in the interior. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Porte and the intelligence received by the Rouman Government leave no doubt of the imminence of a Turkish invasion. The Turk ish agents also do not cease to incite the Roman frontier guards to revolt.

PARIS, June 10 .- The Patrie of this evening says "At the last sitting of the Conference upon the question of the Dannbian Principalities the Russian representative stated that he considered the time had arrived to apply the Protocol of the Convection of September, 1856, by sending a Turkish Commissioner to Bucharest, accompanied by the delegates of the signifiary Powers. No resolution was taken by the Con-ference upon this matter."

ORGANIZATION OF A VOLUNTRER PORCE. BUCHAREST, June 12.—The Government has protected gated a decree ordering the organization of a volunteer legion, to be maintained by the State, and subjected during its term of service to the regulations in force for the army. By the formation of this legion the strength of the Rouman army will be raised to 150,000 men.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain. POSITION OF ENGLAND WITH REFERENCE TO THE

PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE-EXPLANATIONS BY MR. GLADSTONE IN THE COMMONS-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF FOMENTING DISTURB-ANCES IN ITALY.

In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., Mr. Kingshould take part with Austria against Prassia. Concessions are being made by the Ministry relative to the mili-

that England had taken in them.

The Chanceller of the Exchequer said that the notice given to him by Mr. Kinglake had not induced him to suppose that he would have raised so wide a question. He did not believe that discussion or this subject would do good, but he could not wholly pass ever the sort of challenge of the policy of the Government which had been oftered. As far as Her Majorty's Government's information went, it was not easy to have settled the German question but for the Italian question, for the duchies were as much a matter in dispute as Italy. The duchies were as much a matter in dispute as Italy. The stating question proposed by Austria as a condition before she would enter into the conference embraced the subject of the Buchies of the Elbe as much as it did the Province of Venetia. If it were requisite to ascertain whether Italy contemplated the acquisition of Venetia, it was as much a criterion to ascertain whether Prussia desired to have possession in the same character of the Duchies. But another matter had aprong to the foreground, and stood distinctly in advance of the Venetian question, is connection with the present state of Eurorean affairs, viz.; the secession of Austria from the treaty of

character of the Duchess. But another matter had aprong to the foreground, and stood distinctly in advance of the Venetian question, in connection with the present state of Venetian question, in connection with the present state of Venetian question, it is connection with the present state of Venetian and the reference of the question of the Khe Duchess to the Hi-t, and the convocation of the States of Holstein. And so for as the Government were acquainted with what had happened, it is that reference of the question of the Duches to the Diet, and the convocation of the States of Holstein, which were likely, if any circumstances were likely, to afferd the immediate occasion of wer. It was not easy to bassume that It-ly had adopted the position of a disturbing power. As to encouragement to Itaiv by England, none had been given to ber by Her Mijesty's Government, none had the Government, as a Government, given any advice to Austria as to the casion of Venetia; and as to induce the influence used to that end, there was no doubt that that was the long-expressed opinion of successive governments in this construy, and expecially of the present Government in this construy, and expecially of the present Government in this construy, and expecially of the present Government in this construy, and expecially of the present Government in this construy and expecially of the present discussed Austria. It had been their desire to proceed with delbency, and with the strongest recluings of friendship and good will towards Austria, believing that the maintenance of the Austrian Engire is of the greatest importance to the peace of Europe. And so to what happened one or two verys siner—official documenta-would show that they decidy hammented, and as far as they were entitled to do so decidadly condemned, the course poins and by Austria in conjunction with Prussia towards the duchies. But landking at the recent position of affairs with regard to those duchts they deatly land to a great extent on the size of public right and justice h

beside expressing an opinion to Austria as to the artisal I re-of coding Veneris, had given any advice on that point to the Court of Fierence. The King of Sardinia the sail collection so had no more right to Veneria then he had to Middless and he should be artised to give up the kingdom of the Tao Siedles which he had usurpee.

Our is, twee concurred in one thing with Sir G. Dowyer annuly, that there was great dissentation at the course of dovernment in Southern Italy. He was surprised to hear Mr. Gladstone say that he replied to the questions put to bim nature protest; for this was a proper opportunity to give information as to the critical state of affairs in Europe. The point of divice having over given to Austria to code Venetia had been waded by Mr. Gladstone; and he was mistagen when he said to the critical state of the was mistagen when he said

frontier.

Lord Cramborne said that the oldest now in view was not to criticise the action of foreign powers, but to exercise a super-assion over our own Government, who, he contouned, bad, by their diplematic outsis, excouraged Italy to distants one peace of Europe; and this had been done by private letters by Lord Mr. Layard said that Mr. Gladstone did not protest against

All, Layard said that to discreament, but against the width which had been given to the discussion, practically without notice. No advice had been given by Her Majesty's Government to italy to go to war with Austria, but exactly the contrary. He contended that the greatest improvement had taken place in Italy, and expressions of discontent which were publicly uttered proved the freedom of that country. He knew nothing of any movements of Garibuids. THE PRINCESS MARY'S MARRIAGE.

The Times says: The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge will be solemnized at Kew on Tuesday

The Times of Monday says: The consideration of the Reform bill in Committee will be esumed this evening, and the first section coming on for discussion is that which deals with the qualifications of voters in boroughs. The Honge of Commons will be asked to enfran-chise all occupiers of any premises of the clear annual value of £7 or upwards, and an opinion seems to have arisen that after the experience of last work no serious aftempt will be made to appose the proposition.

THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE.

oppose the proposition.

THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., Sir J. C. Jerveise asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what progress toward a settlement of the question had been made since the objection was taken by the English. Russian, Turkish and Persian representatives at the Cholera Conference, Constantinophe, to the proposal of the French representative for the stoppage of all sea communication between Arabia and Egypt, and for the presence of several vessels of war in the Red Sea, in case of another suffernice.

Mr. Layard replied that the Conference proposed by the representatives of tearly all the European nations had assembled at Constantinopie to take into consideration the spread of the cholera in the Fast. That Conference had drawn ap certain resolutions, and when they were reduced to a Convention Her Majesty's Government would consider them and say how far they could adopt the recommunications of the Conference, and what stems should be taken to carry them out. Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that great ovils were likely to arise from the problishion of the departure of pilarims from Jeddo. So long as it was known that cholera prevailed in Arabia, Her Majesty's Government had no objection to the Tarkish regulations for enforcing quarantine in the Red Sea, but he strongly deprecated the application to the pilarims of measures of exceptional severity. From information he had received he helieved that since the Commissioners and been sent to Arabia a considerable improvement had taken place in Mecca, and that a number of the causes which had led to the propagation of the cholera had been removed.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1867.

A decree has been issued approving the regulations proposed by the Imperial Commission for the Exhibition of 1867 with reference to the nature of the prizes for successful exhibitors and the composition of the juries by whom

they are to be awarded.

The Moniteur of to-day (June 12) announces that cortain precautionary measures have been adopted by the French Government in consequence of the cases of cholera which have recently occurred in Dieddah and Mecca.

became firm.

Rentes closed at 63f. 55c., or 20c. lower than vesterday. 11:25 p. m.—Business in rentes has been done this evening on the Boulevards at a fall of 30c.

SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOES BODIES. FLORENCE, June 9 .- This afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies the first article of the bill for the suppression of all the religious bodies throughout Italy was almost unanimously adopted.

FLORENCE, June 12.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted resterday the Credit Foncier bill already agreed to by the The debate on the bill for the suppression of religious

corporations was continued. The Keeper of the Seals, replying to Signor d'Ondes Reggio, who proposed to increase the pensions monks of the suppressed convents, said that the bill for the suppression of religious bodies had not a financial but

a moral object, and that the sale of the convent property

was not sufficient for the maintenance of public worsh

and the payment of the ponsions.

BRUSSELS, June 12 .- The elections in Belgium have terminated, and have resulted favorably to the Government. The Ministerial majority in the Senate, which was

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL. June 12—Morning—Corron.—Sales resterda 10,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters The market is firm at unchanged prices.

HREADSTIFFS.—The market is firm.
PROVISIONS—The market is steady.
PROVISIONS—The market is steady.
LONDON, June 12.—Consuls 864 a804 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five Twombes, 654 2664

tives it was before the elections 12, and is now 18.

previously 8, is now 12, and in the House of Representa-

SUMMER.

Our Watering-Place Correspondence.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Frem Mountain, River, Lake, and Sea-

Where Everybody is Expected to Go.

What Everybody is Expected to Do and

THE GOSSIP OF THE SALOONS.

The Beginning of a Pashionable Season

INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST, Letters from Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Atlantic City and Cape May, Together with

Our Very Special Correspondents' Outlooks, Observations, and Adventures on the Banks of the Noted Hudson River.

SARATOGA.

E SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT GOES TO THE SPRING AND DRINKS THE WATERS-THE FASHIONS-WITH SOMETHING RELATIVE TO ZENOBIA, AND HOW WOULD EVE LOOK WITH HER POMPADOUR ROLL IS THOU REALLY SLEEPY !- AND WHAT IS THE SOMIC DRESS PARALE-AND CONGRESS RALL UN-DER THE SOFT STARLIGHT-WITH SOME APPRO-PRIATE REFERENCES TO THE REVOLUTION AND OUR MIRES WHO FOUGHT AND BLED AND SO ON. SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, June 20, 1866.

orning, my TRIBUNE! You are dreadfelly old-fishlowed and plebry, staying in New-York, when all the gentle world is out of town, and, as I know, though that gentle world does not, working hard, with busy, black fingers, and in slonehing raiment. But I am not a touch of condescension in my tone? Really, I, myself, can afford to star all Summer. And some sweet rustle will carry away in her mind the pattern of my traveling dress, and fane t is the fashionable breakfast costume of Saratogo. And, really, deal better toste than these flounced, and ribooned, and with the whole fifteen books of Euclid on it in the ribb and another so covered with braiding, I ke an overgrown baby's, that one longed to remand its wearer sanse. And yet another, harresco referens, of pa silk-the very tint for a bride's evening toilet-with blue silk borders, and facings, and points, and scollops, and bands, and cords, and cuffs, and epaulettes. It looked exactly like an antograph patchwork bed-quilt which I once saw in that museum of horrors, a county cattle-show. And thea the hair! En Pompadour, with bideous little parasites of bows.

I smiled sardonically. (Behind my napkin, TRIBENE. I am who spend so much time, and so much money, and so much cases—the very successes of the squaw, with her paint, and eacy, and parity, and simplicity. From the blank of night an the unconsciousness of sleep we come, rew-born, into a perfect world, new made. Let us put the worldliness of yesterday under our feet, and walk unencumbered till the worldliness of and fashion. Harmless artifice, perhaps; charming and inne cent fashion But how Eve would have looked v in a Pompadour roll! Cleopatra shall wear bracelets and a girdle of gems, Zenobia bear the crown above her regal brows, Valeria flash with jewels bright as her lustrous eyes. Under the gas-light they are dazzling and splendid. They are maids Choner in the gorgeous court of Night. But Moraing is lovely, and peaceful, and pure, and these gauds shame her. Therefore, to translate this acintillant wisdom of the spheres ato the narrow dislect of the modiates, let your breakfas be slungle, and delicate, and fresh. Shine in brilliancy, if you

But let mo not auticipate, as the novelists of the Cobb school observe. As I was saying, to remain in town in Jane argues streets and makes them dismal, you must stay. When reon a voyage to fairer climes, it is at your peril that you start. But when bountiful June binds the green of the Park round the brow of the patient City, and laves her weary feet in the warm, blue waters of the Bay, and gives her back her Summer emeralds to wear, and makes her beautiful and winning, with four weeks of decoration-the like of which the year bath not for her-then you must turn your back upon her and seek some

Zahara which Fashion plants with roses.

If you are very cream of cream, as I am, (don't print, O

TRIBUNE, what I said about staying only twenty-four boars, you will go first to Saratoga, and thence to Lake George and

Lake Champlain, and down the shining river to Long Branch,

with silvs. And let your embroidery be flowers of speech, and

(I say Long Branch because that is beyond New-York, and ody will suppose that I stop in the city. I shall look our of the car window toward the ocean with eyes that have such anid.) But first of all, you go up the shining river, sitting on the deck of the steamer till the darkness shuts out all the lovely scenes, and then you go to bed, and if the boat is so old and rheumatic, and asthmatic that you cannot sleep, what with her groans and her shakings, and your general apprehension that you will be blown up, or burned up, or something, you know not what, like Ginevra's papa in the legend—then you close your eyes and sail in fancy the storied stream in a hirchbark cause. And the silent banks are selemn as a cathedral and the stillness appal one. Then, how you know not you are on the deck of the Hal . Moon with her atout crew and her gallent captain, and the flush on his cheek and the light in his eye set your heart beating as the boantiful river stretcher, mile after mile before the caper storm tossed sailor. And then you ereep stealthily up the stream in a boat whose very oars are you creep stealthily up the stroum in a boat whose very oars are muffled. For there are scanty settlements on the banks now, and two contending armies fight for the possession of the unconscious river, and, whether you are Loyalist or Rebei it behaves you to glide softly, if you would not be a target or a hostage. And now it is War no longer, but smiling Peace, and trade has planted pretty rillages, and science has done much to tame the savage elements, and now a madman has declared that his boat will all up the mighty Hudson without favoring wind or sturdy oar. You don't believe him, but you will see the defeat. And lot the defeat is a victor, and the favoring wind or sturdy oar. You don't believe him, but you will see the defeat. And he! the defeat is a victory, and the steamboat is born. From that dim ancestry it is but a step, for you are sure that this behemoth was its immediate heir; and white you attempt to calculate its antivity you fall asleep and awake before the lofty wells of Troy! Troy is aleepy, or I was, but I think it was Troy, because my friend tore madir about the town in search of a very famous book (one of mitte) and the Now-York papers, and they were not. The soil of Troy is said to be rich, but I saw only one remarkable growth, and that was searlet-runners. They attain a great size, and and that was scarlet-runners. They attain a great size, and stand on the corners of the streets welfersting. "Priam Rotel! breakfast just ready—only cost you 50 cours." "Hector House breakfast \$1 -- won't have to wait a minate." "Paris Hotel! oll ready for breakfast." "Hecuba's! best bouse in town-sure to get your money's worth." One of them con ceived a mad devotion to me, and followed me showet to the station. I think he would have gone to Saratoga if he had not

I has his rejoe in his trong. So we hat him on his conditional